

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 20th January 1906.

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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Rosnama-i-Mukaddar Hablul Mateen* of the 8th January discusses the result of the recent Seistan Boundary Commission in a lengthy note, and asks the Persian Government to have a sifting enquiry made into the whole affair before ceding to Afghanistan that fertile tract of the country which may fairly be called the granary of Persia.

ROSNAMA-I-MUKADDAR
HABLUL MATEEN,
Jan. 8th, 1906.

It is said Persia treated with indifference certain proposals which General Goldsmith made thirty-three years ago regarding the boundaries of that country and Afghanistan, and the result was that the General acting under the terms of the Anglo-Persian treaty awarded one-third of the Helmund river to Afghanistan. No boundary marks, however, had been set up at the time, and this necessitated the last Commission which has given Afghanistan another tract, which, according to General Goldsmith's report, belonged to Persia.

The Persian Member on the Commission makes light of this cessation of Persian territory by calling it arid land not fit for cultivation through sheer ignorance of the real facts, since the land is the site of the old Seistan and capable of much improvement by a proper system of irrigation. It is strange that the Persian officer on the Commission himself admits that his neighbours have in this demarcation two objects, viz., political supremacy and reclamation, if possible, of the southern Seistan, so that it may be connected with the Nushki Railway. On the extension of this line the Persian portion of Seistan would become depopulated for want of water-supply, which would be stopped by the Afghans by throwing a dam across the Helmund river.

The Commission in determining the northern frontier of Seistan have departed from the decision of General Goldsmith, and relying on a new map in place of the one drawn by that General, reported to have been lost since, have given a large tract of Persian land to the Afghans. The Persian Officer acquainted with the story of the loss of the map should have declined to accept the new one and not consoled himself with the remark that since the Helmund river fell in the Afghan territory there was no use trying to obtain the right to a share of its water, for it must be borne in mind that the neighbours will not remain satisfied with what they have already got, but will encroach further on Persian territory.

The English having failed to persuade the Afghans, who enjoy an allowance from them, to permit them to extend the Quetta Railway to Herat, have been obliged to purchase a piece of land on the borders of Kandhar for erecting a station; but it is to be regretted that the Persians are making over to them a fertile tract of land as a free gift.

Persia should try to have a settlement of the last Commission revised so far as it disagrees with the previous one, but if she is determined to give away the whole of her kingdom to Afghanistan, who dares stand in her way?

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

2. The *Manbhum* [Purulia] of the 9th January refers to a case before Babu Jogindra Nath Chakrabarti, a Deputy Magistrate of Purulia, in which a local *paharawalla* of the name of Jugmohan stands charged with having committed rape upon a *Kol* girl. It is stated in this connection that men like this accused Jugmohan constitute 99 per cent. of the Purulia police force. It is these men who every morning bring up before the courts young women on false charges under Act V, the motive of such false accusations being a refusal on the part of the victims to listen to the immoral overtures of the prosecutors. Fully 90 per cent. of the accused under Act V are innocent, and it behoves the Magistrates disposing of their cases to be specially careful in sifting the evidence adduced by the prosecution. Enquiry will show that this Jugmohan once stood charged with having forcibly cohabited with a local prostitute named Sukhi.

MANBHUM,
Jan. 9th, 1906.

3. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 10th January writes that as the result of various petitions and complaints, Syamlal Mandal, the present *panchait* of Muniadihi, was directed to be dismissed from his post by Munshi Amisul Islam,

MURSHIDABAD
HITAISHI,
Jan. 10th, 1906.

A complaint about a *panchait*.

Deputy Magistrate, and hopes were held out that a new *panchait* would be appointed at the beginning of the new year; but nothing have yet been actually done in this connection, and the Deputy Magistrate is soon going away on transfer. It is to be hoped that the authorities will attend to this matter.

SRI SRI VISHNU-
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
Jan. 11th, 1906.

4. The *Sri Sri Vishnupriya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 11th January notices with regret and condemnation a piece of information which it has received from

Pabna to the effect that in reply to applications for renewal of gun-licenses at the local thana this year, the applicants have been informed that such licenses will not be issued to anybody and everybody this time.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,
Jan. 12th, 1906.

5. The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 12th January prays for an enquiry by the Detective Police into the case reported in a previous issue (see R. N. P. of the

6th January. 1906, paragraph 4) on the grounds that in Kushtea Hindus are more powerful than Musalmans; that cases of oppression committed by Hindus on Musalmans are generally dismissed for want of evidence by the local law-courts; that the police refused to take down the deposition of Kalu Shaikh in the case in question and that the powerful Hindu zamindars of the place will very likelyd revent, by means of threats and inducements, Kalu Shaikh and others from giving evidence in support of the case.

HITAVADI,
Jan. 12th, 1906.

6. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th January has the following:—

The Calcutta police on the night
of the illumination.

Though the telling of the truth may offend high-placed officials, we think it wrong to practise duplicity by suppressing the truth and giving currency to falsehood. Very little has been hitherto seen in public print about the savage treatment of the public by the police and the inconvenience, hardship and harassment caused to the public in consequence of bad police arrangement on the night of the illumination. On the contrary, the Anglo-Indian papers are loud in their praise of the conduct of the police. The Police Commissioner, Mr. Halliday, too, has been rewarded with a title. Can anybody say why he got this reward? If the title has been conferred upon him as a reward for his able arrangements on the occasion of the Prince's visit, then we must unhesitatingly say that the authorities have been completely misled. For, so far as our information goes, both Europeans and Indians are finding fault with the police arrangements. In fact, everybody who saw the way in which the police belaboured the public with canes and *lathis* and knew anything of the sufferings undergone by the public in consequence of bad police arrangement on the night in question, asked himself whether it was really a festive occasion. For our part, we saw that many people cried loudly and many sustained serious injuries in consequence of the thrashings they received from the police. Many people who had gone to see the illumination at dusk could not return home before 2 A.M. If festivities lead to such oppression of the public, would it not be better not to hold them at all?

The authorities may ask why the public came to see the illumination? We, too, look upon the people who went to see the *tamasha* and sustained ill-treatment at the hands of the police, as the greater offenders. But it must be borne in mind that the masses are rather fond of festivities, and an illumination of Calcutta is a show which does not come off every day. Consequently men without sense and fond of pleasure went in masses to see the illumination, and it was the duty of the authorities to take care that the people coming to have a look at the show were not subjected to unnecessary harassment and oppression. When the public came to join in the festivities held in honour of the Prince, would it not have been well for the police to ply their *lathis* on the former with some discretion? Our representative saw with his own eyes that in Harrison Road some of the European Sergeants took the *lathis* of the constables and belaboured the sightseers with both hands, drawing from them loud cries of distress. He heard a gentleman, who had come with children to see the illumination, regret that he had ever come to see the sight. Does all this mean good police arrangement? And is it for this that Mr. Halliday has got a title?

Some people are saying that the police had a grudge against the native population of the town for uttering the cry of *Bande Mataram*, and that they

took the opportunity of gratifying it on the occasion of the Prince's visit. Without attributing any such motive to the police, we must, on our part, unhesitatingly say that the conduct of the police was highly oppressive. The duty of the police was to prevent accidents, to enable the public to witness the shows and festivities with personal safety and to guard against a breach of the peace in consequence of over-crowding. But it would be suppressing the truth not to say that with whatever intention the police might have acted, their conduct proved a source of suffering to the public.

It was a mistake on the part of the police to suspend traffic in the streets at 7 P.M., when the Prince came out to see the illuminations at 10 P.M. People who came in carriages to see the illumination had, in consequence of this arrangement, to remain sitting in their carriages in the dark in some bye-lane for hours together on a winter night.

The people, as we have said before, have mainly to thank themselves for their own sufferings. Still the oppression committed by the police ought not to be overlooked. When Government arranged for a public show, it certainly knew that large crowds would come to see it, and it was its duty to make such arrangements as to enable the public to see the show with safety. If the people who came to see the illumination were not allowed into the illuminated streets before the lights had burnt out, if people who came bent on pleasure had to undergo severe thrashings at the hands of the police, is the occasion fit to be called a festive occasion?

The truth is that a little consideration would have minimised the inconveniences and sufferings of the public. For instance, the street traffic might well have been suspended only an hour before the Prince started from the Government House and not four hours before.

Not only on the night of the illumination, but also on the day the Prince went to the Senate House, many people received a beating at the hands of the police. The Anglo-Indian papers have been very loud in Mr. Halliday's praise, probably because they either did not see the thrashings or else felt a pleasure at seeing the natives thus ill-treated. Wicked boys might feel a pleasure in killing frogs, but their pleasure means a death to the frogs. We shall be glad if Government makes an enquiry into the matter and deals out proper punishment to the insolent police officers.

7. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 13th January says that on the night of the recent illumination in Calcutta, police-

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
Jan. 13th, 1906.

A complaint against the police. constables freely allowed Mussalmans to cross roads, whilst they invariably ill-treated Hindus for trying to do so. The constables surely did this under authority from their superiors, who want to create a breach between Hindus and Mussalmans.

8. The *Birbhum Varta* [Birbhum] of the 13th January says that the President of the Mathpasla Union, under the Suri Thana, is in the habit of employing the chaukidars under him in all sorts of work in his fields. The

BIRBHUM VARTA,
Jan. 13th, 1906.

attention of the District Magistrate is drawn to the matter.

9. The *Birbhum Hitaishi* [Birbhum] of the 15th January prays for the removal, to some more retired locality, in the interests of the public peace and morality, of a

BIRBHUM HITAIISHI,
Jan. 15th, 1906.

Suggested removal of a toddy shop. toddy shop which is now situated in the bazar in the centre of the town of Suri in the Birbhum district.

10. A correspondent of the *Swades* [Calcutta] of the 15th January speaks of the depredation of a tiger in the locality to the north of Balishahar, in the 24-Parganas district.

SWADESH,
Jan. 15th, 1906.

The depredations of a tiger in the 24-Parganas district.

(b).—Working of the Courts.

11. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 9th January draws the attention of the Collector of Mymensingh to the inconveniences of depositing revenue in the local treasury at *kist* times. It is pointed out that under the existing "group system," the *chalan* and amount

CHARU MIHIR,
Jan. 9th, 1906.

Deposit of revenue in the Mymensingh Treasury at *kist* times.

of each different pargana have to be filed and deposited with a different treasury official. But it usually happens that one mukhtear is entrusted with the duty of

making payments in connection with the accounts of a good many different parganas. He cannot therefore very well make payments in connection with the accounts of more than one pargana each day. For while engaged in paying in respect of one pargana, he cannot attend, when his name is called over, to take his turn in the case of some other pargana. And a turn missed once, means usually missed for the whole of that day. It is therefore suggested that the "group system" should be abolished. It is further suggested that additional *poddars* should be employed to cope with increased work at *kist* times. And lastly it is alleged that the Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury orders the treasury to be closed at hours at which it was never closed at previous *kists* in January.

CHARU MIHIR,
Jan. 9th, 1906.

12. With reference to the conviction of the two pleaders of Barisal who were implicated in what is known as the Bhola salt case, the *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the

The Bhola salt case.

9th January writes that it has been in no way surprised at the punishment meted out to the accused persons. The public are losing faith in many of the European Judicial officers in the new province. There is no doubt that Mr. Vas has earned an undying name for himself by his judgment in the present case. One is not ignorant of the manner in which a European is let off with a light punishment even after being accused of murder.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Jan. 16th, 1906.

13. With reference to the recent conviction of Babus Nobin Chandra and Mohendra Nath Das of Bhola in Backergunge, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th January expresses the opinion that there is nothing strange in this conviction considering the strange and hitherto unheard-of abuses of power by Government officials of which Eastern Bengal has now become the theatre.

The situation in Eastern Bengal.

JASOHAR,
Jan. 10th, 1906.

14. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 10th January refers to a notice which has been issued from the office of the District Magistrate of Khulna to certain leading inhabitants of the villages of Mahmudkati, Sonatonkali, Batuli, Baka, Katipara and Haridhali in the Paikgacha thana. In the list of persons upon whom this notice has been issued are included some who have long since departed this life and others who have been ill and bedridden for a long time past. The object of the notice briefly is to call upon the persons to whom it is addressed to show cause in Court against allegations made against them in certain petitions to the effect that they have been guilty of interfering with the right of the public of freedom of choice in the matter of buying and selling.

A notice by the District Magistrate of Khulna.

BIRBHUM VARTA,
Jan. 12th, 1906.

15. The *Birbhum Varta* [Birbhum] of the 13th January says that the behaviour of the Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Rampur Hat towards pleaders and parties appearing in his Court is bad. There are also other reasons for which he is very unpopular with the inhabitants of the place.

The Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Rampur Hat.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Jan. 14th, 1906.

16. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th January notices a rumour that Mr. Kingsford, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, will vacate his post in the course of the next few weeks, and takes this occasion to point out the desirability of having an experienced Barrister as his successor.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta.

SANDHYA,
Jan. 17th, 1906.

17. Referring to the rumour that Mr. Kingsford, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, will shortly take leave and will not probably return to his present post, the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 17th January writes that civilians with mufassil experience cannot well succeed at the Town Police Court, where the law and procedure are different from those of the mufassil. It is quite different with a Barrister, whose experience has been gained in Calcutta. The public will, therefore, be quite glad to see a Barrister as Mr. Kingsford's successor. It is the Police alone who will dread such a contingency.

The Calcutta Police Court.

With reference to the rumour about the probability of Mr. Swinhoe, of the Police Court, soon vacating his present office to join the post of Deputy Legal Remembrancer, the same paper suggests that Mr. Swinhoe's post probably does not require to be filled up, as there is now a separate Magistrate for Municipal cases.

(c)—Jails.

18. It is rumoured, says the *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan], of the 9th January, that prisoners will be released to commemorate the Royal visit. The District authorities of Burdwan are, therefore, prayed to release all such prisoners of respectable parentage as have been undergoing long-term sentences.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Jan. 9th, 1906.

(d)—Education.

19. Referring to the approaching retirement of Sir Alexander Pedler, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta], of the 11th January, remarks that while it cannot regret Sir A. Pedler's retirement, it does regret that his successor is to be a civilian, and not a member of the Education service.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 11th, 1906.

20. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th January counsels the selection by Government of Babu Surendra Nath Banerji as the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University after the impending retirement of Sir Alexander Pedler as a measure which, like the recent appointment of Pandit Rai Sundar Lal to a similar office at Allahabad, will, to a certain extent, do away with the bad odour in which the University now is with the Indian public.

SANJIVANI.

21. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta], of the 11th January, writes:—We have received the following telegram from Madaripur:—

SANJIVANI.

TELEGRAM.

MADARIPUR,
The 6th January 1906.

Teachers' and students' union of Madaripur subdivision organised on the 5th and 19th November last with the object of promoting interests of teachers and students with mutual help and co-operation. The Inspector of Schools demands resignation of the Head-master, Madaripur school, for refusal to sever connection with unions for two years, penalty in default debarring students from Government service and disaffiliation. The Director of Public Instruction demands dismissal of members of standing committee of teachers' union representing all teachers of eleven high schools of the subdivision. A great sensation prevails.

Is British rule then really passing away from Eastern Bengal? We do not know under which section of which law Mr. Stapleton can direct the Head-master of the Madaripur school to sever his connection with the unions. Such a law may exist in Zululand, but it does not exist anywhere in the British dominions. By disregarding this illegal order of the Inspector, Kali Prosonno Babu, the Head-master has acted like a man.

We know very well that at the slightest hint to that effect from Mr. Stapleton, Sir Bampfylde is sure to wire orders that the present race of students at Madaripur and three generations following are to be debarred from Government service. But we ask Mr. Stapleton and Sir Bampfylde Fuller to recollect that a short while hence both of them are to leave India and vacate their respective offices. It is not impossible that the administration of the new province will then fall into the hands of a sympathetic man, who may very likely annul all Sir Bampfylde's orders. Where will all this pride, all these threats then be? It is not impossible again that divided Bengal may again be united; what will be the fate of Sir Bampfylde and his orders then? And, even if the students are debarred for all time from employment under Government, what will be the harm? The Bengalis will never prosper until they shake off the hold which service has now got on their minds. A bare lakh out of the 29 crores of the Indian population find employment in Government and semi-Government offices. How many persons are Government servants in India, then, that this threat of expulsion from service is held out by you, officials, so often? Of the one lakh of servants spoken of above, the peon class form the majority, and one can count on one's fingers those whose pay is high enough, say a thousand or two per mensem. We shall not therefore again be terrified by your threats about expulsion from Government service. As a matter of fact, a larger number of people find employment in the cotton mills than under Government in India. Bearing these facts in mind, Government should henceforth refrain from making any further use of

this threat about expulsion from service. Bengalis are gradually ridding themselves of their old terror of this threat; and they are now learning more and more to stand on their own legs.

As regards Mr. Stapleton's threat about disaffiliating the school, he knows quite well that the power to disaffiliate lies with the University and never did it nor ever will lie with himself. We do not forget that the University is now completely under official influence; still without the most heated debate the University will not causelessly disaffiliate any particular institution.

What sort of justice again is it which punishes the students of a school because its Head-master refuses to do something required of him by the authorities? Under Sir Bampfylde Fuller's *regimé* Shyam is to be punished for Ram's offence.

Mr. Hallward is a most *subburdust* man, who was once punished while he was Professor at the Dacca College.

We hope that in no case will the controlling authorities of any school dismiss their Head-master. Let nobody be afraid. Nobody is bound to obey the illegal orders of the Director of Public Instruction. Lord Minto must be made aware of Sir Bampfylde's unlawful acts. If His Lordship refuses redress, the appeal must be carried to Mr. John Morley. If we fail to get any redress even there, then we must take the name of God, and stand firmly on our own feet, and make our own provision for the education of our lads. The service of the land of our birth must come before every other consideration. We appeal to the controlling authorities of every high school in Madaripur to stand firm and preserve their own self-respect. Let all recollect that no civilised nation on earth ever became great by service under Government or by following the profession of the law. As the doors to service and to the bar are gradually closed, increasing numbers of Bengalis will betake themselves to industrial pursuits, with resulting increase of joy and prosperity in every household. No one yet did become or ever will become great by slavery.

SANDHYA,
Jan. 12th, 1906.

22. Referring to the fact that the educational authorities in Eastern Bengal and Assam have asked all teachers in Madaripur to give up their connection with the local Teachers' Association, the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 12th January says that Government has no right to interfere in matters like the above and advises the teachers concerned to give up Government service, Government aids and all connection with the Government University. God, says the writer, who has given them lives will give them food. First let them save their honour and be worthy of being called men.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Jan. 12th, 1906.

23. With reference to the expression of opinion recently elicited from the Viceroy by a question in the Imperial Legislative Council about the undesirability of Indian school students and under-graduates taking part in political agitation, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th January points out that in England thousands of students are allowed to become members of the Tariff Reform League, and concludes with a reference to the puzzle which is suggested by the difference of treatment as regards eligibility to political rights, which is accorded to Indians in India and to such of them as may be residing in England respectively.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Jan. 14th, 1906.

24. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th January contains the following criticism of Messrs. Macmillan & Co.'s *Upper Primary Science Reader*, selected as a text-book for the third and fourth standards of Vernacular Schools:—

(1) The book contains words like পরিবেষ্টিকা, অন্তর্ভুক্তি, বহির্ভুক্তি, বসি, which have no existence in the Bengali language.

(2) The book is marked by such solecisms as “শায়কের শখ” and “তিনি পরিবেশন করিবে”

(3) There are plenty of spelling mistakes in the book, such as খত for খুত, ডবাইলে for ডুবাইলে, যগ for যগ একট for একটু, বৃদ্ধগৃহ for বৃদ্ধগৃহ।

(4) No Bengali understands what is meant by (a) দুখ কিয়া সজলাদখি টানিয়া মাখন অন্তত করা যায়, (b) শুক রুতি (page 123), (c) গড়ানে বালকগণ (last page), (d) ইটের ভাটা।

(5) The Bengali term for thermometer used in the book is *তাপমাত্রা*, though the word in ordinary use is *তাপদ্রা*. The word *কফ* is used for the phlegm ejected from the lungs, though it means cough, and the Bengali for phlegm is *কফ*.

The book professes to be written in Bengali, but its language resembles more the Bengali of Mother Siegel's advertisements than the Bengali used by Bengali gentlemen in their daily life.

One fails to understand why the book which is intended for Bengali school boys contains the picture of a sweetmeat shop owned by an up-country man and of a goldsmith's shop owned by a Madrasi.

The Director of Public Instruction is an Englishman and may not know what is contained in the book, but what occult influence led the educated Bengali members of the Text-book Committee to approve of such a book is more than the writer can say. The Director of Public Instruction has got a title, and will not His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales next seek out the writer of this school book for a title?

Nothing can be a matter of greater regret for us than to purchase a book written in such bad language and so full of spelling and grammatical mistakes and interspersed with English words and provincialisms for four annas and place it in the hands of our boys. But nothing more could be expected from the management of our educational affairs by foreign officials. Our boys will receive no better education than they are at present doing so long as the people do not take the education of their boys in their own hands and give to their own boys an education on a national system. And under the existing system no improvement in the state of things is possible so long as fickle and self-seeking sycophants continue to select the text-books. Every man in Bengal should protest against the introduction of such text-books as this Upper Primary Science Reader in the schools.

25. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th January writes that the

DAILY HITAVADI,
Jan. 16th, 1906.

The Gar-Bhawaneepur H. E. School in Howrah.

letter which it publishes below is was received as the true copy of one written by Mr. Forrest. If it is a forgery, it is to be hoped Mr. Forrest will

make a public statement to that effect:—

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,

HOWRAH,

Dated the 30th November 1905.

[Confidential.]

TO—BABU SURESH CHANDRA ROY, *Honorary Magistrate and Secretary to the Gar-Bhawaneepur H. E. School.*

DEAR SIR,

I am writing to you with reference to a discreditable state of things which has been existing at the Gar-Bhawaneepure School for some weeks past.

I enclose for your information the confidential reports submitted by the S. D. O. of Uluberia and the S. I. of Singti respectively. I request you to treat these reports as strictly confidential and return them to me after perusal.

I myself personally visited Gar-Bhawaneepur on the 14th instant and saw and heard enough to convince me that the boys had for some time past been annoying and insulting purchasers of English goods (chiefly women) and in the instance of Abharan Bewa has committed what is practically a highway robbery.

I am also convinced that the lawless conduct on the part of the boys had been encouraged by the Head Master, N. C. Ganguli. I therefore desire you to be good enough to call a meeting of the School Managing Committee, and after considering this letter and the confidential reports to dismiss the Head Master and the reason given.

I have no doubt that you will do this. If, however, it is not done, I shall have no other alternative than to billet a force of punitive police on the village. I cannot permit a gang of rowdy school boys, instigated by an unprincipled schoolmaster, to continue the practice of insulting and robbing peaceful persons making purchases at the local bazar.

I shall be glad of your informing me of your decision within a week at the latest.

Yours faithfully,

H. S. FORREST,

District Magistrate.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Jan. 16th, 1906.

26. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th January announces that the Sub Committee of the National Council of Education, which was lately constituted at Calcutta to provide education on national lines for the children of the country, have unanimously decided to start a separate National University of their own very soon. The paper expresses a hope that after this announcement no student in the country will again be terrified by the frowns of Government, and that Bengal will again soon be convulsed by cries of *bande mataram*.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

PRATINIDHI,
Jan. 3rd, 1906.

27. The *Pratinidhi* [Comilla] of the 3rd January speaks of the prevalence of a cholera epidemic in many parts of the Tippera district, of the indifference of the district officers, too busy with the suppression of the *Swadeshi* agitation, in taking remedial measures and of the neglect of the District Board to provide underground outlets for water in sufficient number in connection with the various roads they have constructed, to which neglect to consequent bad drainage is attributed the outbreak of the present epidemic.

Cholera in Tippera.

JASOHAR,
Jan. 10th, 1906.

28. A correspondent of the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 10th January complains of the conduct of the ferryman in charge of the ferry over the Teka stream, two miles to the east of the village of Nehalpur, in thana Manirampur, in the district of Jessore. Complaints against this man have been frequent of late and were once inquired into and reported on, but to no effect. It is suggested that Government might take this ferry under its khas management, in which case it will probably yield a profit of Rs. 500 or Rs. 600.

A ferry complaint.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 11th, 1906.

29. Mahammad Shahaneyad Khan writes from Netrokona, Mymensingh, to the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th January :—

THE DEATH OF 10,000 MUSALMANS FROM CHOLERA IN SIR BAMPFYLDE FULLER'S DOMAINS.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller is going about declaring that the Musalmans stand to him in the position of a favourite wife; but from the month of *Kartik* last up to the present, under the jurisdiction of the thana of Durgapur alone, 10,000 of his favourite wives have died of cholera, the matter for regret being that on their death-beds they could not, even for once, get a sight of their husband. Now they have come to understand that their husband loves them only in name, but that in his heart he is secretly in love with somebody else. Now, for how long will this sort of love continue? Our Hindu brethren, whom Sir Bampfylde Fuller is trying to put in the position of a co-wife, have, by sending doctors and *kabirajes* to the spot and instructing the poor Musalmans in the way they should conduct themselves during the epidemic, saved many lives from the jaws of death. We convey our heartfelt gratitude to our Hindu co-wives. It would be concealing the truth to say that our husband took absolutely no notice of us. Everyday he has sent a chaukidar to collect information as to how many deaths occurred during the previous day and night. And he is still continuing putting up to auction the cattle, lands, &c., of those who die without leaving heirs, and gathering the proceeds into the State Treasury.

SRI SRI VISHNU-
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
Jan. 11th, 1906.

30. The *Sri Sri Vishnupriya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 11th January writes that information has been received that in a certain place in the Midnapore district, a number of boys and girls were vaccinated, of whom five have since died. It behoves the authorities to make a sifting inquiry as to the truth or otherwise of this allegation. As it is, the people strongly object to vaccination, and many got vaccinated only for fear of the law. If, in addition, the news of this incident at Midnapore gets abroad, it will create a serious alarm in the minds of the native public. Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace, of the Royal Society of London, has written :—

This clearly shows that the deaths which have only recently been acknowledged as due to vaccination, directly or indirectly, are really so numerous as largely to affect the total death-rate. * * * We have indications of a very terrible fact, the deaths by various painful

and often lingering diseases of thousands of children as the result of that useless and dangerous operation termed vaccination.

It was not previously known to the people of this country that deaths occur as the result of vaccination. Many people already deny the efficacy of vaccination as a preventive of small-pox.

31. The same paper suggests that the sum of one lakh which was recently distributed by the Prince of Wales on behalf of the Maharaja of Darbhanga between the Medical College Hospital and the Lady Dufferin Hospital at Calcutta would have been disposed of to greater advantage if it had been spent in providing for medical relief in the mufassal rather than in the town where there is neither a want of medical men, nor of patients who can afford to pay for their services. The method of disposal here suggested would probably have also been in accordance with the Maharaja of Darbhanga's personal wishes in the matter. As for the Lady Dufferin Hospital, that is an institution with which the people of the country have no concern, and which is good only as contributing to the support of a number of European lady doctors.

The recent gifts to the Medical College and Lady Dufferin Hospitals at Calcutta.

32. The same paper writes complaining of the neglect of street conservancy in the northern quarters of Calcutta.

33. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th January complains of the lack of facilities for a supply of pure drinking water in the village of Gonali in the Satkhira subdivision of the Khulna district. The few old tanks that exist are almost useless. A branch of the Kobadak stream runs about half-a-mile distant from the village, but the water of it gets so much salt in summer as to be quite unfit for human consumption.

34. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th January says that the inhabitants of Ward No. I of the North Dum Dum Municipality have submitted a petition to the Subdivisional Officer of Barrackpore to the effect that the Chairman of the Municipality has, with the approval of two Commissioners only, given some people permission to skin, within the limits of the ward, all animals dying in the Saidpur Pinjrapol, that such skinning of animals is sure to seriously affect the health of the place, and that the two Commissioners referred to above were actuated by motives of self-interest to support the Chairman in the matter.

35. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 13th January is sorry that in one single thana of Durgapur in Mymensingh about ten thousand Musalmans died of cholera, but Sir Bampfylde Fuller who professes so much love for the Musalmans never cared to visit them. The local Hindus on the other hand who are said to be their co-wives have done all in their power to help them. It is not a fact, however, that Mr. Fuller did not take any notice of them. On the contrary a chaukidar daily visited the village to ascertain the number of deaths and seized the property of those who died without leaving any heir and putting it to sale transmitted the proceeds to the public treasury. How kind is Mr. Fuller to his dear wives!

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

36. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th January writes that on the evening of the 25th December last, a passing train was partially derailed while between the stations of Mambhala and Itakhola on the Assam-Bengal Railway. It is said that except one death and two cases of serious injury there were no other casualties from the accident. But of the two carriages which got completely off the rails one was admittedly smashed completely to pieces, and the other also got a serious shock so as to break in places. Now these two carriages between them must have contained 16 compartments; and is it at all likely that these 16 compartments carried only three passengers, and that specially at a time when extra press of traffic might be looked for in consequence of the closing of schools and offices for Christmas?

An accident on the Assam-Bengal Railway.

SRI SRI VISHNU-
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
Jan. 11th, 1906.

SRI SRI VISHNU-
PRIYA-O-ANANDA-
BAZAR PATRIKA,

DAILY HITAVADI,
Jan. 12th, 1906.

HITAVADI,
Jan. 12th, 1906.

BHARAT MITRA,
Jan. 13th, 1906.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 11th, 1906.

A close inquiry into this case is solicited at the hands of the Local Government.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Jan. 13th, 1906.

37. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th January says that the rule forbidding outside coolies to carry goods into the Sealdah railway station has made the licensed

A railway complaint.

coolies of that station extremely exacting and insolent. Passengers are obliged to pay these licensed coolies any sum they demand for carrying luggage into the station. The notice of the Railway authorities is drawn to the matter.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Jan. 15th, 1906.

38. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th January notices a complaint that for some days past, the local trains which leave Howrah in the evening for Burdwan

Railway complaints.

and Bandel have been leaving 30 to 45 minutes after their appointed times. The same paper also suggests that intermediate class passengers for Serampore, Chandernagore, Bandel and Burdwan stations should be allowed to travel by the Umballa express train on Sundays, on which there is no local train from Howrah and stations higher up than Baidyabati from 5-43 P.M. to 8-30 P.M.

(h)—General.

PRATINIDHI,
Jan. 3rd, 1906.

39. The *Pratinidhi* [Comilla] of the 3rd January writes regretting that one by one the Subdivisional charges in Eastern Bengal are being transferred from the hands of Bengali members of the Provincial Executive

Certain Subdivisional charges in Eastern Bengal.

Service to those of Europeans of the Indian Civil Service. At Bhola, for instance, Babu Prakas Chundra Sinha has been replaced by Mr. Scott, and at Brahmanbaria, Mr. Tindel is going to resume charge. Babus Prakas Chandra Sinha and Giris Chundra Dutt are both natives of Tippera, who have served long with credit as officers in charge of various subdivisions. Madaripur again has lately been put under a European officer.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 11th, 1906.

40. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th January writes:—

Affairs in Sirajganj.

We have received the following telegram from Sirajganj:—

SIRAJGANJ,
The 7th January.

Public meeting held for renewing *Swadeshi* vow and offering welcome to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on the private premises of Motilal Shaha this afternoon, has been dispersed by a posse of constables headed by Inspector, Sub-Inspector and Court Sub-Inspector of Police just after the election of president notwithstanding protests. About two thousand attended and many more were on their way to meeting.

We wish to know how long such uncivilised practices will be permitted to continue unchecked in Sir Bampfylde Fuller's domains. We know that there have been many other States which have been governed by brute force, but we know also what has been the fate of these States. The British Government has all along boasted that it intends establishing a reign of law in India. What about that boast now? We wish to know how long this un-British rule will continue in Bengal. If Sir Bampfylde Fuller is under the impression that he will make the public swerve from their promises by his oppressions, then he is the most ignorant man imaginable. With increasing measure of oppression and outrage the resolve to eschew British goods is being intensified and extending. Shall we continue weaving your clothes and eating your salt and sugar, while you mercilessly use the lash on the backs of our sons? Are Bengalis devoid of human feelings? Are Bengali mothers devoid of affection? Are we to use your goods with smiling faces while you, in the interests of the sale of British goods, throw the most eminent men in the land into prison, expel our lads from the schools, and whip them into the bargain? No man unless he be extremely ignorant can imagine such impossible things to be possible. No one will ever be able to make Bengalis use British goods by oppressing them, casting them into prison, using the lash on their backs, and ostracising them for generations from the public service. All Sir Bampfylde Fuller's strength must acknowledge defeat before the Bengalis.

How long will Sir Bampfylde Fuller continue to oppress unresisted, to create terrible disaffection in the minds of the people towards British rule? We know that neither Lord Minto nor honest Mr. John Morley will lend his countenance to the Assam Government in its mischievous measures, but the public are losing all patience. The immediate recall of Sir Bampfylde Fuller and the annulment of the Partition measure have become absolute necessities if quiet and contentment are again to be restored to the Bengalis.

The Inspector of Police at Sirajganj will, it is needless to say, soon be sought to be punished through the law Courts. Meanwhile for the sake of the good name of Government, the District Officer of Pabna should do something to convince the Inspector of his sense of displeasure at his conduct.

Nobody can deprive us of the right which we possess as British subjects, and which we shall maintain, to assemble in public meetings to give expression to our feelings.

41. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th January inquires if Sir Bampfylde

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 11th, 1906.

Reported scarcity in Backerganj.

Fuller, with his mind pre-occupied as it has been with the thoughts of the Knighthood with which he was invested on New Year's Day, has found time to make himself acquainted with the case at village Sani in Backerganj in which a Musalman named Emeruddi killed his three children because he was unable to provide food for them. The partition of Bengal was justified by Lord Curzon on the ground that, with two provinces, the head of each Provincial Administration would be kept better informed of things going on in his charge than it was possible for the Lieutenant-Governor of undivided Bengal to be. But is Sir Bampfylde aware that scarcity has appeared in Backerganj, the district which is called the granary of Bengal? It is not in Backerganj alone, but all over Eastern Bengal, a part of the country which had never suffered from such visitation, that scarcity has begun to prevail this season. It is on hungry people that Sir Bampfylde has been using his *lathis* (sticks).

42. A Bengali lady named Srimati Hemlata Basu, of Baburhat, district

SANDHYA,
Jan. 12th, 1906.

Repressive measures at Baneripara.

Tippera, writes in the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 12th January that the quartering of a punitive police force by the side of a tank adjacent to the female apartments of the house of Raja Upendrenarayan Mitra at Banaripara means an insult and a persecution to the female members of the Raj family. A petition of the Raja praying for the removal of the force from its present site on the ground that the tank is used by the female members of his house has been rejected. All this because the Raja had acted as President at a *Swadeshi* meeting. The punitive police is committing oppression on every body, rich or poor, Hindu or Musalman, respectable or otherwise. The local bazar has been ruined. A *mela* which was annually held at the place for the last forty years has not been held this year. The cost of the punitive police to the tune of nearly Rs. 15,000 will be realised from the local Hindus. All this will probably oblige the local people to desert the place. Besides all this, is it one of the objects of the English Administration to insult and oppress respectable Indian females? An appeal is made to Lord Minto for his interference. The lady correspondent also exhorts every honest Bengali to bestir himself in the matter.

43 The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 12th January says that recently a

SANDHYA,
Jan. 12th, 1906.

The District Magistrate and the tiger scare in Dacca.

certain Musalman did a great service to the inhabitants of the Dharmagram village near Bhawal in the Dacca district by killing a tiger which was committing great ravages in the village. The Musalman went to Dacca town with the killed tiger and prayed to the District Magistrate for the grant of a gun license as a means of promoting the safety of the villagers against wild animals. But instead of granting him such a license, the Magistrate threatened him with prosecution for having used another person's gun on the occasion of killing the tiger. The poor man was consequently obliged to save himself by promising that he would not do so again.

44. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th January says that a more

HITAVADI,
Jan. 12th, 1906.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller.

worthless man than Sir Bampfylde Fuller was never knighted before. It would have been very

appropriate if the second syllable in his surname had been dropped on this occasion. His name would then have tallied with his achievements, one of which is his dismissal of 63 poor men from Government service.

HITAVARTA,
Jan. 14th, 1906

45. Commenting on the creation of the Hon'ble Mr. Fuller as a Knight Commander of the Star of India, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 14th January writes:—Mr. Fuller

has been created a Knight; never such an empty (undeserved) title had been conferred before. Taking advantage of this opportunity he has also changed the middle part of his name. It would have been better had he shortened his name by eliminating the ending of it also; then his name (full meaning fool) would have suited his actions better. The merit which he has acquired by depriving 63 persons of their livelihood would have been more conspicuous had he introduced certain changes in his dress as well.

HITAVADI,
Jan. 12th, 1906.

46. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th January notices the degradation of Babu Mahananda Gupta and the appointment of an European in his place as Collector of Calcutta, and asks why a Bengali has not been given the post.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 13th, 1905.

47. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th August prays for a reduction of the land cesses in Bengal from one anna to one-half-anna in the rupee. Such a reduction, although small, will be hailed as a great relief by the poor tax-ridden people of the province.

BIRBHUM HITAISHI,
Jan. 15th, 1906.

48. The *Birbhum Hitaishi* [Birbhum] of the 15th January points out that of the three letter-boxes now existing in connection with the Suri post-office, none are near enough for the convenience of the public of Baruipara and Sehara, and accordingly suggests the placing of two letter-boxes at these two places.

The paper also dwells on the necessity of sanctioning the appointment of an additional peon at this post office in order to cope with increased work, especially in the money-order branch.

SANDHYA,
Jan. 15th 1905.

49. Referring to the recent presentation of an address of welcome by the Indian Association of Calcutta to Lord Minto, and his Lordship's reply thereto, the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 15th January, after ridiculing the elation of those who are styled the leaders of public opinion in the country at this interview between some of them and the Viceroy, suggests that His Excellency consented to receive this deputation only because of the opportunity it would provide of giving a public denial to those rumours about divided Bengal being reunited which had got abroad in Calcutta after the private interview His Excellency accorded sometime ago to Messrs. S. N. Banerji and A. Chowdhury. The paper then continues:—

Thanks to Lord Minto—a hundred thanks. While we are trying to stand on our own feet, a number of beggars for favour at the hands of the Feringhees would lead us astray and counsel us to put faith in and to rely on *Feringheedom*. These men after their interview with the Viceroy gave out that His Excellency would bless us with impossible gifts. In the blow which has now fallen on their expectation, we see the hand of Providence.

Bengalis, hear today the tidings of joy. No more shall we listen to the advice of the beggars for favour. Lord Minto has read to us a message of joy. Feringhees will not give you anything better than the leavings of their tables. Dissociate yourselves from those who seek to fill their hunger with the leavings of others' tables. Gain strength by dining on the food which has been sanctified as an offering to the mother. These are the tidings of joy.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Jan. 15th, 1906.

50. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th January, in commenting upon the dismissal of the 63 clerks in Eastern Bengal, writes:—These clerks are now peddling country-made articles in villages and towns; and none of them are trying to secure an appointment. It is a matter for congratulation that people have now come to realise the real worth of service.

III.—LEGISLATION.

51. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th January refers to a rumour that a Legislative Council is soon going to be constituted for the new Province and takes it that Sir Bampfylde Fuller is in such a hurry about this matter, because His Honour is under the impression that the public will be satisfied if they get a Legislative Council and the *Swadeshi* agitation will then cool down. The paper takes the opportunity of disabusing His Honour of any such idea. What the people want to satisfy them is an abandonment of the present official policy. How can a Council recompense them for the injuries they have suffered from the partition measure. The fact is, Sir Bampfylde has not been able to get the least idea of the feelings of the people he is ruling over. Civilised Bengalis will never forget the evidences of a barbarous disposition which His Honour gave before he had fairly taken up the reins of Government in the new province.
- A Legislative Council for Eastern Bengal and Assam.
- DAILY HITAVADI.
Jan. 15th, 1906.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

52. The *Pratinidhi* [Comilla] of the 3rd January writes that the condition of crops in that district this season is most lamentable. The floods destroyed half of the crops and the work of destruction has now been completed by insects. Rice has already begun to sell at Rs. 4-4 and Rs. 4-8 per maund. In the southern parts of the district, rice has already become quite unprocurable, and the need for relief works has arisen.
- Reported distress in Tippera.
- PRATINIDHI.
Jan. 3rd, 1906.
53. The *Charumihir* [Mymensingh] of the 9th January writes that the inhabitants of Mymensingh are this season apprehensive of a famine. The crops in almost all the lowlying parts of the district were destroyed by excessive rainfall. The paddy of the Alapsingha pargana has been destroyed by a new kind of insect. Coarse rice is selling at 7 seers per rupee and the price is expected to rise still higher. Other eatables such as oil and vegetables have also gone up phenomenally in price.
- Apprehended famine in Mymensingh.
- CHARU MIHIR,
Jan. 9th, 1906.
54. After referring to the prevalence of famine and distress in parts of Rajputana, the Punjab and the United Provinces, and to the contrast presented by these sights of misery in one part of India to the sights of rejoicing and festivities in honour of the Royal visit in another, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th January goes on to suggest that if a remedy is to be found for the constantly recurring famines to which the country appears to be subject, it is to be found, not in any mere measure of Government assistance, but in a strengthening of the *Swadeshi* agitation and rendering it successful.
- Famine in India.
- SANJIVANI,
Jan. 11th, 1906.
55. Writing in the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 12th January, Babu Kalimohan Ghosh, of Chandpur, says that the prospect of the paddy crop in the Backergunge, Tippera, and other districts is very gloomy. In Tippera coarse paddy is selling at 12 seers per rupee. Many people are unable to procure two meals in the day. Cases of theft have increased in villages.
- Crop prospects in Eastern Bengal.
- SANDHYA,
Jan. 12th, 1906.
56. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 13th January says that in India while there is so much rejoicing at the Royal visit on one side, there is lamentation of the famine-stricken on the other. India sees so many changes. One Viceroy goes and another comes in his stead; one Durbar is followed by another, but famine never leaves it. Millions of people die for want of food every year, but no one devises any measures to prevent such a state of things. On our side famine has broken out in Barisal. In spite of the rice crops in Backergunge rice is selling at 10 seers for a rupee. One Musalman named Amiruddin is reported to have killed his children on the 30th December, being goaded to despair on account of his inability to feed them. The man was arrested while on his way to police, and he wants to know when he is going to be hanged. It is not in Backergunge alone but in several districts of East Bengal which never knew famine before that famine conditions are prevailing.
- Famine in India.
- BHARAT MITRA
Jan. 13th, 1906.

PHARAT MITRA,
Jan. 13th, 1906.

57. With regard to the impending famine the same paper comments :—

Famine.

The authorities might have forgotten the famine which now prevails in Rajputana and Upper India, having been absorbed in the rejoicings of the Royal reception. The famine has already assumed serious aspect in the southern part of the United Provinces. Thousands of the famine-stricken are daily flocking to the relief works, and animals are also dying of hunger—this is official report. The condition of Rajputana is daily becoming worse. The consequences of famine have made themselves felt among the inhabitants of Ajmere ; somehow or other the people have managed to hold on till now, but reports of mortality are expected shortly. We urge that the officials may adopt measures to save the lives of the famine-stricken before mortality sets in among them.

NIHAR,
Dec. 16th, 1906.

58. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 16th January writes that the condition of the crops in that locality is most deplorable.

Apprehended distress in Contai.

It is only the month of *Magh*, and yet the price of paddy has already risen to the rate which prevails in the months of *Aswin* and *Kartik*. Not even a fourth of the crops which were expected to be reaped has been actually reaped. The people are in the greatest anxiety as to how they are to pull through the next season.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Jan. 9th, 1906.

59. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 9th January asks if the

The Prince and the people.

Prince of Wales was gracious enough to try to know the condition of Bengal and its people. His Royal Highness is prayed to heal the wound which now pains every Bengali heart.

SAMAY,
Jan. 12th, 1906.

60. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 12th January writes as follows :—

The Prince and the people.

However much the English may disbelieve the Indians, the latter still respect them, or why in the midst of overwhelming sorrows and distress should the Indians have expressed so much eagerness to see the Prince and Princes of Wales? The Prince came to India avowedly with the object of gaining a personal knowledge of India and its people. But this purpose has not been served in practice. Of India His Royal Highness has seen only so much as the officials have chosen to show him, and has heard only so much as the officials have cared to tell him. No native was allowed to approach His Royal Highness without official permission. His Royal Highness has seen *nautches* and *tamasahs*. He has also seen how happy and prosperous the Anglo-Indians have grown at the expense of the Indians and how the English have completely subjugated the Native States of India. Besides these, the Prince has seen some of the great cities and picturesque sceneries in India. But what have the Indians gained by all this? To them it is as if the Prince had not come, because he did not succeed in gaining any knowledge about them. It was a serious mistake on the part of the authorities in India to keep the Prince aloof from the Indians and thus raise a barrier between the Sovereign and the subject. The consequence of this mistake cannot but be serious for both the parties. How long will the officials be able to hide the rottenness of the Indian administration? How long will they be able to keep in darkness the weakness and imbecility to which the Indians have been reduced by the official disregard of the late Queen's Proclamation? In its address to the Prince of Wales the Corporation of Calcutta spoke of the wealth and prosperity of India under the English. The statement was not merely an exaggeration, but it was altogether groundless. If India is rich and prosperous, why do thousands of people die every year of starvation in the land? The most fertile of brains cannot imagine a more preposterous lie than that that country is rich and prosperous in which zamindars and talukdars lose their estates for being unable to pay their revenues before sunset, in which people see everything blank before them for failure to pay subscriptions demanded by officials and in which raiyats have to sell their plough cattle and agricultural implements for paying off their debts and zamindari rents. Again, if India had been governed, as the Bombay Corporation said in its address to the Prince, without distinction of creed, caste or colour, would Lord Curzon have been able to do

so much mischief to the Indians? And would Sir Bampfylde Fuller and Sir Andrew Fraser have been able to commit so much oppression on the Bengalis?

61. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 12th January says that those Indians who seek favour at the hands of the English and think that by aping English manners, customs and habits, imbibing English ideas and speaking in high terms of Englishmen they will be able to receive from the latter any privilege they desire, are like such dogs and cats as become over-elated on receiving crumbs from their masters' tables and aspire to share in their masters' dishes. Many Bengalis, and Messrs Gokhale, Wacha, Mehta and others belong to this class. They say one thing and have another thing in their minds. If they want to do anything they ought to do it like men without expecting the least support from Englishmen.

SANDHYA,
Jan. 12th, 1906.

62. A correspondent of the *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 12th January says that on the 28th December last a public meeting was held in Ganeshpur within the Kushtia subdivision of the Nadia district in which the audience shouted *bande mataram*, and the speakers preached unity between Hindus and Musalmans. One of the speakers said that the English unjustly killed Seraj-ud-Dowla and usurped his dominion, and that they equally unjustly killed the six sons of Shah Alam, and that they had done more harm to Musalmans than to Hindus. The speaker then said: "O our Musalman brethren, be you the rulers of India again, and we shall be again as we were before." Another speaker said that Government had engaged a number of Maulvis to create in the minds of Musalmans an ill-feeling towards Hindus. At the close of the meeting the Musalman portion of the audience was urged to take a pledge in favour of the *Swadeshi* movement, but none of them did so.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,
Jan. 12th, 1906.

63. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th January says:—
The Prince of Wales has come to India. But what sights are presenting themselves before his eyes as compared with those that presented themselves before the eyes of his Royal father! As the Indian people have on the one hand been unable to receive His Royal Highness with open arms, so on the other he has been unable to make a good survey of their real condition. The sweet words of the sycophant, the homage paid by a few seekers of official favour and the information supplied by Government officers are the only sources from which the Prince may derive any knowledge of India during his tour. This is the Royal visit to India! Oh, the fireworks, the *purda* party and the illumination!!

HITAVADI,
Jan. 12th, 1906.

When the occasion comes for wasting the people's money, India must act in the true fashion of an Oriental. But in other matters she is not considered as an Oriental. For what amount of revenue has been remitted, how many prisoners have been released,—in short what has the land gained by the Royal visit? What cause have the Indians to be jubilant over the Royal visit? Will the mean-minded sycophants and the paid servants of Government think over the matter?

64. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th January has the following:—

DAILY HITAVADI,
Jan. 13th, 1906.

The Royal tour in India.

The *Review of Reviews* says:—

"Their (Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales's) tour will cover pretty well all the great centres of Indian life, from Mandalay on the East to Karachi on the West, and will occupy four or five months. It is to be hoped that the succession of pageants will not be so continuous as to prevent Their Highnesses going amongst proletariat of the field and of the schools, and learning at first hand the actual state of things. The impressions left on the mind of an Heir-Apparent may prove of more value than many agitations."

The above remarks are no doubt very sound. But while it is not the custom in India for sovereigns to make themselves acquainted with the real condition of the subjects by direct intercourse with them, the officials kept the Prince so constantly engaged in festivities and merriments that His Royal Highness found no time to converse with any native and acquire a knowledge of the sorrows which afflict the children of the soil. His Royal Highness has not seen the tears that flow from the eyes of the tax-ridden, starving

millions of the country, the miseries of the Indians that are wrought by oppressive officials and the sufferings that are caused by the deadly malaria. The Prince's tour in India has, in fact, been useless.

BANGAVASI,
Jan. 13th, 1906.

65. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th January says that the Royal visit to Calcutta, so far as the arrangements made for it by the authorities are concerned, has grieved the

Bengalis. That it has had this effect is not because prisoners were not released, or poor men were not fed, or because a number of Government servants were dismissed during its continuance, but because the Prince was unable to make himself acquainted with the sorrows and grievances of the people or with the misdoings of Sir Bampfylde Fuller and Sir Andrew Fraser. But the extremely grateful Bengali will nevertheless calmly bear all this and pray to God for the long life and prosperity of the English sovereign and the rest of the Royal family and for the welfare of the English nation, because the Bengali nation still hopes that its prosperity is bound to follow the prosperity of the English.

RATNAKAR,
Jan. 13th, 1906.

66. The *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 13th January writes as follows:—

The Royal visit and the people of Bengal.

The Prince came, but what did he do for us? No tax was reduced, our sorrows remain the same as before and official oppression has not abated a bit. What have we then gained by the Royal visit? We have gained three things—first, the sight of amusements and festivities; second, ill-treatment at the hands of the police; and third, waste of money.

As for the officials it was but natural that they kept the Prince constantly engaged in merriments and festivities in order to hide their own misdoings from him. But we are at a loss to make out what induced the poor, wretched, half-starved natives of the country to assume smiling looks on the occasion and join in the round of merriments? Had not these men taken a pledge, on the day of the partition of Bengal, to refrain from taking any part in official festivities? It was no doubt the duty of the people to welcome the Prince. But the Prince was a rich man and he would not come to the humble abodes of poor people and hear sad accounts of their sorrows and grievances, their wants and complaints. And even if His Royal Highness had actually heard of these things, what could he do without the consent of officials and ministers? What is then the use of making His Royal Highness acquainted with our sorrows and grievances? He is the son of our sovereign, and it was our duty to pay respects to him, and that we should have done from a distance, because he would not come to our humble abodes. But uninvited the people went, like dogs, to take part in the round of festivities got up by the officials and, like dogs, they were received with blows and kicks by the police and white men. It appears from all this that Bengalis have no sincerity in the outbursts of patriotism to which they occasionally give vent.

RATNAKAR,

67. The same paper with regard to the Prince of Wales's visit says:—

The Royal visit.

What did the Prince see in this country and what had his father seen? The people of India could not welcome His Royal Highness with open hearts; and the Prince on his part got no opportunity of really meeting the people; he had to leave the country only after hearing the sweet words of the flatterers and witnessing the wagging of the tail of the authorities. This is all that the visit of the Prince to India amounts to.

BANGAVASI,
Jan. 15th, 1906.

68. In noticing the Royal visit the *Hindi Bangabasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th January asks:—O Prince! Your Royal Highness had

Royal visit.

the pleasure of a tour in India, and in due course you will safely reach your home, but what have you done for us the poor and helpless inhabitants of India who hoped to receive some permanent benefit at your hands, for you are their future king. We are glad to see that your gentle mind was impressed with the loyalty of the Indian people; it may therefore be hoped that India will be benefited some day or other. Did Your Royal Highness meet a gentleman of the middle class in addition to those of the highest classes or care to acquaint yourself with the real condition of the people? In ancient times, the Rajas and Maharajas used to travel in disguise to ascertain the real condition of the people. It was therefore your duty to get an insight into the condition of your subjects.

You are a Prince, and you had nothing to fear. Had Your Royal Highness seen their real condition and heard their grievances you would have been able to inform your august father of the miserable condition of poor India, but alas! you acted only as a puppet in the hands of your officers; you moved as they desired; you could not give effect to your wishes regarding any object even if you so intended.

The burden of ruling this vast Indian empire will one day devolve upon you, but you will not be able to visit India then; this was therefore the best opportunity for you to acquaint yourself with the condition of the masses. The opportunity has not passed away yet. Your Royal Highness will be in this country for about two months longer; even if you now care to know something, you can learn a great deal—nay the whole of it. After you have ascended the throne, you will have to see everything through the eyes of your ministers. Had you been able to see the real India now, the people could have expected much from you then. It is a pity that you are spending your time in seeing dances and plays, making shooting excursions and exchanging visits and not trying to acquaint yourself with the real condition of the people. Tell me truly, o Prince! is this not your duty?

Among the gentry, some received titles, some photos, some walking sticks, and a few were pleased by you with mere sweet words; but what was done by Your Royal Highness to give consolation to the masses, or to impress them with the fact that they have been visited by their future Emperor, in the capacity of the Prince of Wales? Of course they have one means of keeping in mind the Royal visit; and that is the black marks on their body inflicted by the batons and whips of the police which they received when going to see the Royal processions.

O Prince! the poor people of the metropolis were likewise in the hope that they would be given a good dinner, a luxury to which they are very seldom treated and the friends and relations of those unlucky ones who are dragging their existence in the jail hoped that in commemoration of the visit of their beloved and generous Prince, a number of prisoners would be set at liberty, and those in whom they were interested might perhaps, be included in the number, but there is no sign yet of their hopes being fulfilled.

O Prince! the Indians did their utmost to commemorate the Royal visit; the Maharaja of Darbhanga contributed Rs. 1,00,000 for the purpose, but what have Your Royal Highness done on your part?

69. With reference to the public entertainment given in honour of the Royal party at the maidan, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 14th January says:—

The Royal visit to Calcutta.

The distinguished assemblage which saw the Prince on the maidan near the Fort on Tuesday before last did not include the representatives of the people. A few of the gentlemen present were disgusted with the entertainment given before the Prince. The *sankirtan* party more resembled a Sonthal dance. To the Prince Dhrupad, Tillana (strains of music) and *sankirtan* are all the same. It was the duty of the Reception Committee to consult the public on the point.

70. In an article headed "Benefits of travelling" the same paper says:—

The Royal progress.

Thirty years ago His Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII visited India and America in the capacity of the Prince of Wales, and thereby gained much knowledge. But it is not known what knowledge the present Prince of Wales has acquired by his one week's stay in this city. If His Royal Highness' visit to all the Indian cities resembled that of Calcutta, it must then be said that he gained no knowledge whatever regarding the natives of India. The way in which he saw the people by coming here was no better than that in which he could have seen them by staying at home. His Royal Highness was so surrounded by the Anglo-Indian officials that he saw nothing but these officials on all sides; his eyes could not penetrate the ranks of the whites, to reach that of the blacks. The cry of the grievances of the multitudes was drowned in the loud cheerings of the welcomes and receptions. The officials managed to hide the real condition of the people from the Royal gaze; and exhibited only the bright side of the picture. They did not take the Prince to those parts of the country where famine is now raging, lest His Royal Highness should come to

HITAVARTA,
Jan. 14th, 1906.

HITAVARTA.

know that India, once of gold, has now been converted into a large burning ground (crematory).

His Royal Highness witnessed the illuminations, the fireworks, and the military parades in Calcutta and has carried with him the honorary degree of D. C. L. of the Calcutta University. His satisfaction with the police arrangements gained a title for the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Halliday. The Sheriff of Calcutta was made a knight. Knighthood was conferred upon the son of Sir Jotendra Mohan Tagore.

But His Royal Highness has obtained no information regarding the treatment to which the three hundred millions of people have been subjected by the officials. Thousands of people had come from villages to get a glimpse of His Royal Highness, but they had only to return to their homes after receiving blows at the hands of the Police constables. Did anybody communicate this to His Royal Highness? It remains to be seen if the officials who tried to conceal the real condition of the people from the Royal gaze will receive their due return.

Had any foreign Prince visited our country, we would have shown him our prosperity and wealth only, and would have concealed our poverty and indigence, to assure him that we were very happy under the British rule; but the Prince of Wales is our would-be Emperor, and we are his subjects, and whatever belongs to us is really his. Now that we are his subjects, we are like his sons. It behoves him, therefore, that he should enquire whether we are happy or in trouble; whether his officers (servants) are treating us kindly or otherwise; whether they are acting in accordance with the Proclamation of Her Majesty, his noble grandmother, or trampling it under their feet.

Although we have been reduced to straits, His Royal Highness's servants (officers) in order to hide their own fault will surely represent that the people of India are happy, and their prosperity is daily increasing. A servant may say that he is working very hard and attending to his duties, still the master should enquire whether his servant tells a lie or speaks the truth.

The Prince during his Indian tour visited all the places worth seeing; he saw the Kutub Minar and the Tajmahal; he inspected the Khyber pass, and is about to visit some of the other places of interest—in fact he has seen in India all that is interesting, except the people themselves.

CHARUMIHIR,
Jan. 9th, 1906.

71. The *Charumihir* [Mymensingh] of the 9th January writes that the *Swadeshi* movement has long since severed any connexion which it might originally have had with

The *Swadeshi* movement.

the Partition question. To the worshippers of free trade, it may be pointed out that commerce carried on under a free trade policy between a free and a conquered country usually ends in disaster for the conquered country. Under the shadow of free trade, foreign merchants have sucked all the substance out of India. In this field of commerce, India cannot successfully compete with Western countries on equal terms. They are not friends of India who ask India without any established industries, without capital, without training as she is, to follow the same commercial policy as that of European countries.

The Bengalis are not today so wide-awake as they were a month and-a-half ago. The consequence has been that certain traitors to their country are soiling their hands again by using goods of foreign manufacture.

The idea that the *Swadeshi* agitation will prove abortive cannot be entertained for a moment; for a sentiment which has permeated an entire people can never die. But indifference or carelessness may lead to a slackening of its career to success. There are still places in the mufassal which have not come under the influence of the *Swadeshi* spirit. These places must be reached. The time, therefore, is not yet come when the leaders of the agitation can rest from their labours.

HITVARTA,
Jan. 14th, 1906.

72. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 14th January contains the confession and exhortations to Musalmans of one Sheikh

Confessions of a Police Officer.

Abdul Hussain, alleged to have been a Sub-Inspector of Police, promoted to the grade of Rs. 60 by the Hon'ble Sir B. Fuller, in order to persecute the *swadeshi* agitators among the Hindus. The following extracts from the same are worthy of note:—"Sir, I am a Muhammadan and a daroga. I have been serving for about twelve or thirteen years in the police. By showing good work, i.e., by pleasing the British officers,

I have gradually secured a high rank. My pay has been raised from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 on account of this *swadeshi* movement, and by holding out this temptation the officers have made me their fool. We are police officials, we slavishly follow those who offer us some food, and for it we do not fail to set fire even to our own house.

"We are also trained animals, faithful to our masters, and no sooner we receive a hint we devour the prey; we even catch the prey before receiving a hint. Up to date I have put thousands of respectable and innocent pleaders and mukhtars to trouble. Besides those the students and others who uttered *Bande Mataram* were made a prey under orders of our lords. We keep a keen watch over these men. Not only this, under orders of our lords we had to forcibly enter the houses of respectable people, and ill treat the ladies at our pleasure. A recollection of these old events inflates me with pride.

"On receiving the intelligence of my wife's illness, I prayed to my white lord for leave, who granted me four days' leave, but on coming home I found that my wife was suffering from no complaint, but that she was pining under anxiety for the country. That the ladies of this country lamented the evil conduct of the police was never heard of before; is it not then through grace of the Almighty that such is the case at present? The advice of family and friends and their efforts in a national cause have melted my heart. To-day I have obtained salvation through their kindness, and have got an insight into the formation of the cruel jaws of the devil. I have therefore submitted my resignation of this abominable service.

"I hear that the *swadeshi* is daily prospering in this country, and loss is being inflicted on Manchester and Liverpool merchants. This has led Mr. Fuller (now Sir Bampfylde Fuller) to sow dissension between the Hindus and the Muhammadans for the benefit of his own countrymen. The Hindu police officials are being dismissed and ignorant Muhammadans are appointed in their stead; they are showing affection towards Musalman police officials. Hark, brethren! the Hindus and Mahomedans are sons of the same mother. It is greatly to be regretted when the whole Indian community is sacrificing its life in the cause of its country, we by accepting service in the police for the gain of a few rupees from Mr. Fuller are raising our sword to cut down mother India. I ask my foolish brethren (Musulmans) are they so foolish as to think that the prosperity of the country means loss to them? Tell me who is happy under the British rule?

"At one time both the Hindus and the Muhammadans were independent, when dissension arose between them, the wicked Clive harassed both and wrested the kingdoms from them. That day put a check to our progress. Now again Mr. Fuller is trying to put a stop to that progress with your assistance. Don't you see that the police is the only obstacle in the way of prosperity? Had the police not committed atrocities on their fellow-countrymen, the *swadeshi* movement would have attained good results.

"Brethren! give up all hopes of serving in the police, and try to find employment in the thousands of factories that are being established for the advancement of the country.

"What an amount of ill-treatment was meted out by Englishmen to the Musalmans during the Tollah riot. They have still retained the site of the Black Hole to mark their contempt for the Muhammadans. Those who happen to see the site give vent to ill-feeling towards us. Are Englishmen showing us their good-will by acts like these? Brethren! Englishmen have kept us in ignorance, for they think us powerful and dangerous. We (Musalmans) are fools. The flattering words of the Englishmen have led us to prepare for fighting the Hindus. Why are you taking the side of the pork-eaters? Is this the dictate of our Scriptures? Such being the case, we must not quarrel with each other. The Hindus and the Muhammadans are to be considered as the fruits of the same tree.

"The Englishmen are flattering us by appointing us in the police, and thereby blindfolding us: they are yoking us to a mill which is running against nature, but will they allow us to eat the flour ground by this mill, i.e., will they allow us to obtain the benefit of the system? Who will care to give us an appointment of more than Rs. 60 per mensem? The brains of our brethren have been deranged like that of Mr. Fuller. Who is to treat them?

"We considered the Nawab of Dacca to be an educated man, but people become wrong in their brains when at the point of death. This has been the case with him. It is hoped Indians will take a lesson from what is passing in Barisal and other places."

HITAVARTA,
Jan. 14th, 1906

73. With reference to the *Swadeshi*, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta], of the 14th January, is glad to hear that the Marwari community of Hathras are about to establish a spinning and weaving mill at a cost of four lakhs of rupees, but the Marwaris here have made contracts with the English firms, contrary to their vow—a course of which experienced Marwaris say, they will have to repent soon. Let us see what happens.

Swadeshi and the Marwari merchants.

HITAVARTA,
Jan. 14th, 1906.

74. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta], of the 14th January, reproduces the cartoon, published by the *Manchester Chronicle* representing Bengal as a tiger growling at an English pedler with a bundle of foreign goods on his back on account of a white elephant meaning India Council putting one of its feet on its (tiger's) tail.

A cartoon.

HITAVARTA,
Jan. 14th, 1906.

75. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta], of the 14th January 1906, writes as follows under the heading "Whitemen's advice" with regard to the *Swadeshi* movement:—"There are lots of advisers in this country, both white and black, but all of them are guided by prejudice. The whiteman laughed when they saw the Indians starting the *swadeshi* movement, but as the latter grew in strength their scorn was changed into rage. The rage of the Anglo-Indians moved the minds of the authorities who introduced the Gurkha rule in Eastern Bengal, severities upon the students and oppression upon the respectable people. The general public were alarmed and suffered hardships, but the movement still remained intact. When the whitemen saw that their scorn and wrath could not suppress the movement, then they began to give advice.

The other day Sir Roper Lethbridge tried to make us wiser by contributing an article to the *Wednesday Review* of Madras. The writer has long been maintained on Indian money, and received a K.C.S.I. from the Government of India, and there could be no more hon'ble gentleman than Sir Roper to try to put down the *swadeshi* movement. Sir Roper remarks: The wealth of India would increase by not purchasing cheap German goods, but the people of India would impoverish themselves if they do not purchase cheap English commodities; this is Sir Lethbridge's first argument; we do not see how there would be ill-feeling between the English and the Indians if the latter do not purchase English made articles.

Englishmen are our masters, and we are their subjects. They are draining India of its wealth, and although we are starving, we must provide them with funds. Under these circumstances when Englishmen call us Babus, we suspect they do not mean us any good. The reference to friendship by Sir Roper has made us afraid, but we cannot forget our position, by being enchanted with this verbal friendship, nor can we afford to sacrifice our interests. She who loves a child more than its mother, is called a witch. The good advice and "friendship" of Sir Lethbridge's lecture have recalled the above proverb to our mind. In conclusion Sir Roper asked what benefit the natives would derive by boycotting English-made articles and thereby inflicting loss upon British Traders who are not to be blamed for the Partition which is the doing of Lord Curzon.

We beg to point out for Sir Lethbridge's information that the British traders and rate-payers are responsible for the good government of India, and when they do not pay proper attention to their duties, we are obliged to adopt measures to draw their attention. And so long as Englishmen do not attend to our case we will not buy their goods.

HINDI PANGAVANI,
Jan. 15th, 1906.

76. The *Hindi Bangabasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th January writing about the *Swadeshi* movement, says:—"The work connected with the *Swadeshi* is being conducted with great tact. There is now less of talk and more of work. The superficial foaming and frothing has subsided, but the subsoil current like that of the Phalgu river is flowing rapidly; these are all hopeful signs.

Swadeshi.

77. A correspondent of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th January says that the rumour that there is at present no supply of *karkach* salt in Ghatal has spread consternation throughout that part of the country. Every educated man knows that foreign salt and sugar contain such articles as bones and blood of cows and swine, but illiterate people do not believe it. A circular should therefore be issued over the signatures of some well-known men of the country clearly stating this fact for wide circulation among the people.

The salt question in Ghatal.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Jan. 13th, 1906.

78. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 13th January says that when Englishmen oppress or persecute the native, there is nobody to oppose them. The indigo oppressions in Bengal, the oppressions committed on Indians by Englishmen on the occasion of the Ilbert Bill agitation, and Sir Bampfylde Fuller's oppressive rule in Eastern Bengal are cited as instances. But now that a feeling of unity prevails amongst all Indians, the Englishman should think what in future the consequences will be before he commits any more oppressions on them.

The conduct of Englishmen towards Indians.

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
Jan. 13th, 1906.

79. In noticing the prevalence of famine in Japan, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 14th January says that whenever there has been famine in India or the people have suffered from earthquakes, &c., the Japanese have helped the Indians with money. It may therefore be hoped that the mercantile community of India will now raise funds to help their former benefactors (the Japanese) in their present troubles.

India's duty.

HITAVARTA,
Jan. 14th, 1906.

80. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 14th January concludes its criticism of Lord Curzon's Byculla speech in these words:— Lord Curzon, in spite of his hard work, could not reform the real defects of the administration; and his opposition to the educated classes, who are the well-wishers of the ignorant masses, coupled with his assertion that he had worked in the cause of the uneducated, is a proof of his sheer folly.

A criticism.

HITAVARTA,

81. In commenting upon the general Parliamentary elections, the *Hindi Bangabasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th January observes that disturbances are rife at Conservative meetings, and have some times to be quelled with the aid of the police.

The general elections.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Jan. 15th, 1906.

82. The *Hindi Bangabasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th January says that Raja Binoy Krishna Bahadur, of Sobha Bazar, has placed Rs. 500 at the disposal of the Comilla Municipality for defraying the expenses connected with the reception of the Hon'ble Mr. Fuller, the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal. This has displeased some people, but those who know the position of the said Raja Sahab will not be displeased with him, for he is a judicious Raja, and possesses an extensive zamindari in Eastern Bengal; he has, therefore, tried to please the new Lieutenant-Governor, who is the sole master, of the new Province.

An explanation.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Jan. 15th, 1906.

URIYA PAPERS.

83. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 6th January states that there was a shower of rain in the last week in that State and that it will help the growth of brinjal and other winter crops.

The weather in Talcher.

GARJATBASINI,
Jan. 6th, 1906.

84. The *Utkaladipika* [Cuttack] of the 6th January states that it rained in several parts of the Cuttack district and that it will help the growth of the rabi crop.

The weather in Cuttack.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Jan. 6th, 1906.

85. The *Sankhatras* correspondent of the same paper states that cattle-pox has broken out in that part of the Cuttack district and that a veterinary physician is urgently needed in that place.

Cattle-pox in Cuttack.

UTKALDIPIKA.

86. The same paper states that some persons died of plague in the Jagatsingpur Thana of the Cuttack district and that the plague is so deadly, that it kills its victims within twenty-four hours.

Plague in Cuttack.

UTKALDIPIKA.

UTKALDIPAKA.
Jan. 6th, 1906.

Dacoities in the Puri district.
district.

87. The same paper states that dacoities are frequent in the Kothdes pargana of the Puri

UTKALDIPAKA.

88. The same paper states that cholera prevails in several villages in Kanika in the Cuttack district and that 23 persons died of the same.

MANORAMA,
Jan. 1st, 1906.

89. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 1st January recommends the use of the Uriya translation of the Agricultural Primer by Mr. Nitya Gopal Mukhopadhyaya recommended for use.

MANORAMA.

90. The same paper requests the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj to put a stop to coolie-recruiting, which is going on on an extensive scale in that State, on the ground that the coolie-recruiters as a rule practise deception on the coolies, who know not the conditions of life under which they are to work in foreign districts.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Jan. 3rd, 1906.

91. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 3rd January and the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 6th January notice the publication of a new weekly named *Utkaldarpan*, printed by the *Utkaldarpan* Press in Sambalpur, and wish it a successful career.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.

92. The same paper and the *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 4th January are glad to learn that the gang of dacoits who committed several thefts and dacoities on one and the same night in Balasore was arrested by Babu Janaki Nath Das, the Court Sub-Inspector of Balasore, at a solitary place in the Cuttack town. The dacoits belong to the United Provinces, and are said to have committed similar crimes at various stations in Bengal. They were found resting near a Shiva temple in the garb of hermits with deadly weapons concealed in their baggage. Many stolen properties have been recovered from them. The Balasore public are grateful to Babu Janaki Nath Das for his able and faithful services.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.

93. The same papers speak highly of the liberality of Babu Kailas Chandra Rai Mahasaya, a zamindar of Balasore, who has founded a substantial reward for the successful students of the Dehurda Sanskrit Tol.

GARJATBASINI,
Jan. 6th, 1906.

94. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 6th January states that a tiger killed six men in Gailath pargana in Bura-samber.

GARJATBASINI.

95. The same paper gives a detailed account of the grand and cordial reception which the people of Talcher accorded to the Raja of that State on his return to Talcher town after a short tour in some districts of Bengal, and observes that a cordiality of feelings between the ruler and the ruled in Tributary States is always desirable.

UTKALDIPAKA,
Jan. 6th, 1906.

96. Referring to the policy of the Commonwealth of Australia with regard to the import of opium into that country in such quantities as to meet only its medical requirements, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 6th January desires that this admirable policy may be adopted in India by the Indian Government.

UTKALDIPAKA.

97. Referring to the speech of Mr. Egerton, Collector of Balasore, delivered on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the students of the Balasore Zilla School a few days ago, the same paper advises him to follow the principles of administration adopted by his late chief Mr. Growse, the deceased Commissioner, in preference to those adopted by Lord Curzon, the retired Viceroy, both of whom were eulogized in his commendable address to the audience.

UTKALDIPAKA.

98. The same paper draws the attention of the public to the state of the Kanpur Middle English School in Cuttack and the Veda Vidyalaya in Puri, both of which institutions stand in need of public help.

ASSAM PAPERS.

99. The *Silchar* [Cachar] of the 30th December 1905 dwells on the risks both to crops and to human life itself to which the inhabitants of that district are exposed by the recent action of the local authorities in confiscating the great majority of the licenses for fire-arms when, according to the usual practice, they were submitted by the *maliks* of the various *bastees* for renewal.

SILCHAR,
Jan. 30th, 1906.

100. The *Paridarsak* [Sylhet] of the 10th January pleads for the construction of walls, in order to keep off cold and rain, in connection with the waiting-shed which has been provided by the Railway Company at Karimganj station.

PARIDARSAN,
Jan. 10th, 1906.

The same paper also writes of the necessity of constructing a waiting-room at Baralikha station.

NARAYAN CHANDRA BHATTACHARYYA,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 20th January 1906.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 20th January 1906.

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REPORT

NATIVE-GROWN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN HAWAII

Week ending February 1, 1906

Apples	100
Bananas	200
Cashew Nuts	150
Coconuts	300
Guavas	50
Jackfruits	100
Lemon-Limes	20
Mangoes	100
Oranges	100
Pineapples	100
Plantains	100
Starfruits	100
Tomatoes	100
Watermelons	100

Apples	100
Bananas	200
Cashew Nuts	150
Coconuts	300
Guavas	50
Jackfruits	100
Lemon-Limes	20
Mangoes	100
Oranges	100
Pineapples	100
Plantains	100
Starfruits	100
Tomatoes	100
Watermelons	100

Apples	100
Bananas	200
Cashew Nuts	150
Coconuts	300
Guavas	50
Jackfruits	100
Lemon-Limes	20
Mangoes	100
Oranges	100
Pineapples	100
Plantains	100
Starfruits	100
Tomatoes	100
Watermelons	100

Apples	100
Bananas	200
Cashew Nuts	150
Coconuts	300
Guavas	50
Jackfruits	100
Lemon-Limes	20
Mangoes	100
Oranges	100
Pineapples	100
Plantains	100
Starfruits	100
Tomatoes	100
Watermelons	100

Apples	100
Bananas	200
Cashew Nuts	150
Coconuts	300
Guavas	50
Jackfruits	100
Lemon-Limes	20
Mangoes	100
Oranges	100
Pineapples	100
Plantains	100
Starfruits	100
Tomatoes	100
Watermelons	100

Apples	100
Bananas	200
Cashew Nuts	150
Coconuts	300
Guavas	50
Jackfruits	100
Lemon-Limes	20
Mangoes	100
Oranges	100
Pineapples	100
Plantains	100
Starfruits	100
Tomatoes	100
Watermelons	100

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

54. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* draws attention to the fact that there are certain points in connection with the *Bande Mataram* case of Midnapore which cannot be overlooked by the authorities. In the first place, how it is that the Narayanganj police, in whose jurisdiction the alleged highway robbery is said to have taken place, failed to arrest a single person out of the three or four hundred men who, it is suggested by the complainant, collected at Satirhat and took part in the crime? How is it that the complainant did not lodge any information with the local police and that the latter did not know anything of the occurrence apparently until after the complainant had instituted regular proceedings at the district head-quarters thirteen days later? Lastly, why did the police take as long as five weeks to submit their final report? The journal anxiously awaits the conclusion of the case, as it contains many peculiar elements.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
12th Jan. 1906.

55. Referring to the action of the police in dispersing a public meeting at Serajgunge, *New India* writes that the oppression of 'Lieutenant-Governor Fuller and his men are becoming utterly intolerable.' The regret is that their measures have the fullest sympathy of the Viceroy, and in these circumstances it behoves the people to take steps to protect their very rights as citizens. If the Government stoops to Russian methods, the people have no alternative but to imitate those plans and schemes of self-defence which have created an *impasse* in Russia. They can organise strikes and by mere passiveness bring the administration to a standstill. For instance, if two or three thousand clerks simultaneously struck work by way of protest against the dismissal of sixty-three of their brethren, it would bring even the Fuller Government to its knees.

NEW INDIA,
13th Jan. 1906.

56. *Power and Guardian* is surprised that the Serajgunge police should have dispersed a 'harmless and patriotic' public meeting that was being held on *private* ground. *Ibid.* Is the law of the land so deficient as to necessitate the exercise of brute force to suppress meetings when they are seditious? It would seem that Eastern Bengal and Assam has been converted into a non-regulation province where no settled form of government prevails. The infringement of the right of the people to hold meetings is, however, intolerable, and should be checked by legal proceedings.

POWER AND
GUARDIAN,
14th Jan. 1906.

57. The *Indian Empire* complains that a public meeting at Serajgunge was dispersed by the people despite Lord Minto's assurance to Babu Surendra Nath Banerji that he would not suffer violence or lawlessness to prevail in the new Provinces. These repressive measures are now past all human endurance, and if the people have the least spark of manliness in them they should give up dancing attendance on high personages and playing Court jesters and fools. *Ibid.*

INDIAN EMPIRE,
16th Jan. 1906.

58. The *Bengalee*, referring to the recent suppression of a meeting at Serajgunge, remarks that the only result of this 'egregious interference by the local authorities' has been that last Sunday's meeting (January 14th, 1906) was more largely attended—500 assembled—than the meeting which was dispersed. Sir J. B. Fuller is asked if he thinks that it enhances the prestige of his administration to harass the people. *Ibid.*

BENGALIAN,
16th Jan. 1906.

59. The *Indian Mirror* writes that the Serajgunge police cut a sorry figure in connection with the *swadeshi* meeting recently held in that town. They at first tried to bully the leaders into abandoning the projected meeting, but the latter were firm, knowing that two could play at a game of bluff. The game lasted to almost the very last moment, but as no attempt was made to carry matters further, the meeting was held. On one of the officers being asked, after the proceedings were over, why the police did not carry out their threats, he is alleged to have replied as follows in a tone of disgust:—'What could we do?' *Ibid.*

INDIAN MIRROR,
19th Jan. 1906.

We serve a Government that is not of the same mind for two days together. It says one thing to-day and another to-morrow."

(b)—Working of the Courts.

BEHAR TIMES,
12th Jan. 1906.

60. The *Behar Times* Bhagalpur correspondent writes that the working of the Subordinate Civil Courts is not satisfactory.

The Bhagalpur Civil Courts. The First Munsif disposes of cases in a very airy fashion, and although in the monthly returns a fairly large number of cases are shown as 'contested' they have, as a matter of fact, been disposed of in not more than ten minutes. The Munsif is also very impatient with the pleaders who appear before him, and cuts short their arguments, regardless of the fact that he thereby prejudices their clients.

INDIAN MIRROR,
14th Jan. 1906.

61. The *Indian Mirror* writes that as Mr. Kingsford, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, is going on leave and is

The Chief Presidency Magistrate. not likely to come back to his present appointment, there is much speculation as to who is likely to succeed him. The journal agrees with its contemporary, the *Statesman*, in thinking that the ensuing change will be made the occasion for renewing the demand that the office of Chief Presidency Magistrate should be bestowed on a member of the Bar, and hopes that Lord Minto will check the present tendency of extending the influence of the Executive over spheres which should, according to all accepted principles, be kept as free as possible from such influence. A Barrister-Magistrate would be more likely to satisfy the public than a Civilian Magistrate, who has to depend on the good-will of the Government for preference and promotion.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
15th Jan. 1906.

62. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the Bhola salt case furnishes another example of how the entire machinery of the Government can be put into motion against

The Bhola salt case. certain persons. The facts are briefly these. In December last Yakub Ali, the complainant, informed the police that the two accused pleaders had forbidden him to sell Liverpool salt and, on his refusing to comply, said, "If you don't listen to us, you will see, etc., etc." On the recommendation of the Superintendent of Police, warrants were issued against these two men and they were ordered to take their trial before Mr. Bentinck, Joint-Magistrate of Barisal, on the 16th ultimo, and not before the Subdivisional Officer of Bhola, who happened to be an Indian. It would appear that if the authorities had no faith in this officer, they were not absolutely sure of Mr. Bentinck, who, it will be remembered, convicted the Assistant Superintendent of Police on a charge of assaulting two boys connected with the *swadeshi* movement and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10. Mr. Vas of Chandpur fame was accordingly brought to Barisal and the case transferred to his file. The case, however, had been partially gone into by the Joint-Magistrate of Barisal, and when Mr. Vas took it up, it was urged by the defence that as the proceedings had admittedly been *ultra vires* owing to Mr. Bentinck's want of jurisdiction, they should be quashed and the accused acquitted. This motion was of course rejected. Thus far the hand of Government was clearly discernable, and it is therefore not surprising that the accused filed petitions praying that the case may be tried in a regular way and not summarily, and that an adjournment be allowed to enable the accused to obtain the help of counsel which they could not do in the time at their disposal, telegraphic communication with Calcutta having temporarily ceased. At this stage, Mr. Vas promised that he would record the depositions fully, although he might try the case summarily, and that he would consider the position of the accused at the time of passing sentence. It need only be added that he did neither, and that the sentence is remarkable for its ferocity—a result that the authorities left no stone unturned to obtain, merely because the accused were supporters of *swadeshi*. The monstrous sentence has, however, had little effect on the Barisal people and none on the prisoners themselves, who addressed the crowds on their way to *hajat* and bid them be of good cheer and never to abjure the *swadeshi* vow.

(d)—Education.

63. The *Bengalee* observes that so long as the protest against the appointment of a Civilian as Director of Public Instruction was confined to the Indian Press, Sir Andrew Fraser could afford to treat the matter with perfect indifference, but now that Oxford and Cambridge are up in arms against the proposed arrangement, His Honour will have to give the subject his close attention. By treating public opinion in India with silent contempt, the Government are compelling the people to carry their grievances to England—a practice which the bureaucracy will find to be extremely inconvenient before long.

BENGALUR,
12th Jan. 1906.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

64. The *Bengalee* writes that the Government Resolution on septic tanks lays down that if the installations are constructed and worked in accordance with certain recommendations, and if the effluent is suitably treated with certain disinfectants, the discharge would be free from objection both from a chemical and from a bacteriological point of view. Is this so? The Resolution, however, admits that there is 'obviously a danger that temporary pollution might occur owing to the arrangements getting out of order.' The journal is anxious to know what agency is going to be provided to guard against this contingency. The Resolution is silent on this point, but nevertheless it conveys a general permission to construct new installations and continue existing ones, thus evading the question of fixing responsibility should 'temporary pollution' occur, and this must inevitably occur sometimes. Moreover, what guarantee is there that the arrangements for working the installations will not deteriorate in the absence of any supervising agency, for the prevailing idea in commerce is to reduce expenditure with impunity?

BENGALUR,
12th Jan. 1906.

65. The *Indian Empire* credits Mr. Forrest, District Magistrate of Howrah, with having discovered a new way of becoming the happy possessor of a motor car. As Chairman of the Municipality he has sent round a 'begging' letter to the Commissioners, asking them to sanction the sum of Rs. 2,750 for the purchase of a motor car for his use, as he has to go long distances to look after municipal affairs. Mr. Forrest objects to buying another horse for the purpose, and apparently will not be happy until the rate-payers give him a car as a New Year's gift.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
16th Jan. 1906.

66. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika's* Burdwan correspondent writes that the health of the town is not at all satisfactory and that cholera has broken out in an epidemic form at Pir Boharam. Malaria is also claiming its victims slowly but surely. The writer urges the Municipality to pay greater attention to the sanitary condition of the town. The streets are not well swept and watered, and the drains not regularly flushed. The main thoroughfares are disfigured by the presence of rubbish carts. The lighting, too, is very defective in certain parts.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
13th Jan. 1906

67. Year before last, writes the *Bengalee*, Bhowanipur showed a clean sheet as regards plague, but in 1905 more cases occurred there than in any other portion of the added area, Calcutta not excepted. It was also noticed that Kansaripara showed the largest number of cases and there was much speculation as to what could be the cause of the sudden appearance of plague in that particular section. It is held that the drainage system is at fault, and this view is confirmed by the outbreak of typhoid. The newly completed drains not being in working order, are full of sewage and rain-water, and unless immediate arrangements are taken in hand for pumping out the water, there must be a fearful outbreak of disease this year at Bhowanipur. Drainage works are in progress almost throughout this area and the old surface drains have been choked up with earth. The plague season, is close at hand, and it is earnestly hoped that both the Ward Commissioners and the municipal staff will be specially active.

BENGALUR,
14th Jan. 1906.

(h)—General.

NEW INDIA,
13th Jan. 1906.

68. *New India*, in an article headed "Sowing the wind," deplores the repressive measures adopted in Eastern Bengal, as it is sowing the seeds of a lasting disaffection. The

Sowing the wind.

present upheaval it is said will subside, the boycott of British goods will fail and trade with Manchester will flourish once again; but these considerations pale before the prospect that the old faith in British rule can never be restored. When once this faith is completely lost, the problem that must confront the British Administration in India will be 'how to keep in subjection an inwardly faithless and restive population of four hundred millions with the military resources of an Empire that had to be strained to its limits to put down a couple of South African Republics in area not much larger than half a dozen and in population even less than a quarter dozen of our larger and more thickly-populated districts. And this problem will arise, perhaps, at a time when the formation of an Asiatic Federation, headed by new Japan and supported by young China, will raise complicated questions of foreign policy both on the north and east of the India frontiers.'

It was hopeless, says *New India*, for Lord Curzon to have endeavoured by his agrarian measures to win over the masses to the Government side and so weaken the popular cause. His Lordship thus underestimated the strength of the new intellectual and moral alliance between the classes and the masses. "Had Lord Curzon's policy of alienating the masses from the classes any chance of success, the present repressive policy might, possibly, be effective. As it is, it is bound only to create the conditions of a social and civic revolution in the country, compared to which the present revolution even in Russia would be bound to be mere child's play. If the British Government is determined to adopt Russian methods in meeting the present situation in Bengal, they should not shut their eyes to the other side of the picture, and altogether ignore every possibility of the people themselves also replying to Russian repressions by Russian resistance, and should the peaceful inhabitants of India be driven to any disturbances of this kind, the responsibility will rest entirely with the present bureaucracy. This is what they and the British people at Home should clearly understand, in their own interests as well as in those of the Empire."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
13th Jan. 1906.

69. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* recapitulates the chief events of the 'Fuller Administration' in the new Province. Viceroy's erroneous impression that the partition of Bengal is in reality a beneficent measure and that

Sir Bampfylde Fuller is justified in resorting to Russian methods of administration. At the very outset the journal declares that the people had not the slightest cause of complaint against Sir Bampfylde before his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of the new Province. Even after his elevation to that post the harmonious relations would not have been disturbed had not he placed a wrong construction on the aloofness of the people. It admittedly hurt his vanity and he made his subjects pay the penalty by subjecting them to a veritable reign of terror. Barisal was the first to suffer, and the sufferings which it endured would have led any other people 'to meet lawlessness with lawlessness, if not with actual anarchy.' In his wisdom the new Lieutenant-Governor declared the place to be in a state of rebellion, but could an administrator have seen the germs of revolution in the 'paddy fields of Backergunge?' In his blind fury he told the people that he would go back to the days of Shaista Khan and he has fulfilled his promise to the letter. The story of his administration, therefore, is the story of the loss of British prestige in India, and the news has been flashed across seas and oceans to all the civilized countries of the world.

BENGALEE,
13th Jan. 1906.

70. The *Bengalee* characterises the partition of Bengal as a grave blunder, inasmuch as it was accomplished in the very teeth of popular opposition, which was based both on

The partition—a grave blunder.

sentimental and practical grounds. There was thus a contemptuous disregard of Indian public opinion and the result was an agitation which was as deep-rooted as it was universal. Blunders were, however, not to cease, and the authorities had recourse to repressive methods in order to suppress the strong popular feeling on the subject. This has failed, and the journal solemnly advises the

Government to undo the mistake it has perpetrated, as such a course would not lower, but raise it in the eyes of the whole world. If necessary, let the whole of Bengal and Assam be formed into a Governorship, and if this is not found expedient, let the whole of the Bengali-speaking people be placed under one administration.

71. The same journal believes the case for a modification of the partition scheme to be so overwhelmingly strong that it feels justified in entertaining the hope that a Viceroy of Lord Minto's sympathies and good sense could be persuaded to regard with favour any altered scheme that can be found to satisfy administrative requirements and at the same time to conciliate public opinion. Moreover, affairs in the new Province are as deplorable as ever. Last week a public meeting at Serajunge was dispersed on the ground that no license was obtained! In truth, the demoralisation is so complete that it has pervaded even the law Courts, for petty offences connected with the *swadeshi* movement are being punished with the utmost severity. Illegal circulars are still in force and innocent processions continue to be interdicted.

72. The *Bengalee* eulogises the courteous manner in which His Excellency the Viceroy received the Deputies of the Indian Association and touched upon the points raised in their address. In regard to the partition question, His Excellency felt that, as it was his duty as an administrator to carry out a policy already approved by the Secretary of State, he could hold out no hope that there would be a reversal of that policy. There could, however, says the journal, be a modification, and if this took the form of grouping the Bengali-speaking people under one administration, it would completely allay public unrest and dissatisfaction. May not the people, therefore, appeal to His Excellency for this measure of relief? It would not affect the partition, the requirements of administrative efficiency would be satisfied, and public sentiment which plays so important a part in the history of nations—especially oriental nations—would be appeased. There is at present no sort of government in the new Province, while, on the other hand, difficult situations are arising every day and are dealt with according to Russian methods. This chaos is harmful to the Government and the people alike, and why should it be allowed to continue when a reasonable arrangement in regard to partition would restore order once again?

73. The *Indian Mirror* is of opinion that Lord Minto's reply to the Deputation of the Indian Association will not restore public confidence in the sense of justice of the Government, that His Excellency was ill advised in accepting the official version of the facts as gospel truth, and it is to be feared that His Excellency will allow himself to be "too much under the influence of the bureaucracy."

74. *Power and Guardian* says that Lord Minto's reply to the address of the Indian Association is hardly encouraging, but points out that it was premature for His Excellency to have expressed any opinion on the points raised in view of the short time he has had to acquaint himself with the people and their grievances. The journal, however, is not anxious to come to hasty conclusions regarding the benefits to be derived from Lord Minto's administration, as His Excellency is a man of few words and may yet really benefit the people.

75. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* considers that instead of raising contentious points and disposing of the Indian Association's address in the purely 'official' way he did, the Viceroy might have said that he could not commit himself to an expression of opinion on the difficult points raised as he had not as yet had time to study the question thoroughly. Such a reply would not have offended the people, whereas the reply he actually gave has wounded their feelings and created the impression that 'he favoured the official party at the cost of the nation.' If the Viceroy is the protector of his subordinates, he is also the guardian of the people. Above all, His Excellency should never forget that he has descended from a nobleman who was not only an illustrious Governor-General, but one who bestowed peace and happiness on the people of India. How can His Excellency hope to make the people happy if he does not give them a fair and

BENGALIAN
16th Jan. 1906.

BENGALIAN,
14th Jan. 1906.

INDIAN MIRROR,
14th Jan. 1906.

POWER AND
GUARDIAN,
14th Jan. 1906.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
15th Jan. 1906.

impartial hearing, but decides against them on the *ex-parte* statements of their opponents?

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
16th Jan. 1906.

76. The same journal finds no reason to be disheartened at Lord Minto's reply to the address of the Indian Association. If His Excellency was unable to support its views on the partition question, that should not lead the people to think that their case is a weak one. As a matter of fact, no other reply could have been given, and so long as the popular cause is based on truth and justice, it must be fought out to the very last. If the Bengalis are not fortunate enough to obtain redress from the Viceroy, they must appeal to the Secretary of State, the British Parliament and, if necessary, the whole civilised world. In the meantime, however, they should rely on their own resources for their national development and not on their rulers. Above all, they must unite, and while shunning the vices of the West, imitate its virtues. They must lead a simple life, give up litigation, and do all in their power to re-establish their decayed industries. In short, they should revive the village communities which were once the pride of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
16th Jan. 1906.

77. The *Indian Empire* characterises Lord Minto's reply to the Deputies of the Indian Association as an 'eye-opener' and considers that if, after His Excellency's candid pronouncement on the partition question, anyone still persisted in adhering to the present policy of 'whining mendicancy,' he should be dubbed a fool.

INDIAN MIRROR,
18th Jan. 1906.

78. The *Indian Mirror* deplores the reply of the Viceroy to the address of the Indian Association and considers that it is in no way calculated to reassure the public mind. When His Excellency said that he was here to loyally carry out the policy laid down by his predecessor with the sanction of the Secretary of State, he said what was only right, but was it necessary for His Excellency to have gone out of his way to make exceptionable observations? For instance, it was urged by the Viceroy that the opposition to the partition of Bengal was not unanimous. The sentiments of the entire country are represented by those of the majority, and can His Excellency say that the vast majority of the people are not vehemently opposed to the partition? If so, it is to "distort the truth and to shut one's eyes to the real state of affairs in the country—a trait which is highly undesirable in an administrator." It would have been far better had His Excellency said that, right or wrong, the partition would be upheld, rather than try to belittle and ignore real popular feeling. The reply, however, has done some good—it has disillusioned the people.

BENGALIAN,
18th Jan. 1906.

79. The *Bengalee* repudiates the suggestion of the *Pioneer* that the object of the Indian Association in presenting an address to the Viceroy was to make him commit himself in some way or other in regard to the partition question. The Association did not solicit any expression of opinion from the Viceroy and the address said so in the clearest terms. Is it not a calumny then to say that the object in view was to 'tempt' Lord Minto? On the contrary, if the Association failed to represent the views of the country on this question, they would have been wanting in the performance of an obvious duty. Referring to the contention of its contemporary that the reversal of the partition is as much out of the question as the rendition of Alsace and Lorraine, the *Bengalee* points out that a modification of the scheme is all that the people desire. Such a policy would move along the line of least resistance, and it would be surprising indeed if a scheme placing the Bengali-speaking people under one administration failed to commend itself to the Home Government.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
16th Jan. 1906.

80. If the rumour current in the new Province that a circular is being addressed to Local Governments against the re-employment of 51 out of the 63 dismissed clerks is correct, then the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* cannot find words to sufficiently describe the vindictiveness of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Why are these poor victims being relentlessly hunted down? If they are unwilling to work for reasons they know best, it is no concern of anybody's. What offence did these poor clerks commit? Is it an offence to give up service that is unsuitable?

81. The *Bengalee* writes that Mr. Briscoe, Subdivisional Officer, Madaripur, Faridpur district, having, it would seem, been unsuccessful in persuading the higher authorities to

Picketing by Magistrates.

support him in his illegal acts, has adopted other methods of working out his fads. It is said that during his tours he never forgets to enquire of traders what kind of articles they deal in and whether they have been tormented by the evil genius of the *swadeshi* movement, and it is asked whether he makes inquiries into matters concerning the welfare of the people. Mr. Briscoe is no doubt aware that he has been sent to Madaripur for the one class of inquiry and that his future prospects depend more upon the successful beating out of the *swadeshi* movement than upon hunting down of thieves. The following is given, in the same article, as an instance of picketing by a District Magistrate:—

"In one of the Eastern districts, the name of which for the present must remain unknown, a Muhammadan undergraduate suddenly received a letter from the Magistrate asking him to see him. The gentleman of course obeyed, and on the appointed day appeared before the Magistrate, who received him very politely. After the usual courtesies had been exchanged, the following interesting dialogue ensued. We quote the dialogue *verbatim* from our reporter:—

Mag.—Do you want any appointment?

Gent.—What appointment, Sir?

Mag.—A Police Sub-Inspectorship on Rs. 50 to begin with.

Gent.—No, thanks, I don't want to be a Police Sub-Inspector.

Mag.—Somewhat gruffly.) Are you a supporter of the *swadeshi* movement?

Gent.—Yes, Sir, I am, as every Hindu and Muhammadan in this country at heart must be.

Mag.—(Gruffly.) Good-bye.

Gent.—(Rising.) Good-bye, Sir."

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

82. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* notices that the *Gaelic American* of New York, although a journal representing Irish interests, devotes it issue of the 9th ultimo almost

Indian affairs in America.

exclusively to Indian affairs. It reproduces two distinctly seditious vernacular circulars which are said to be in circulation in India and of which the journal is not aware. The fact is, says the *Patrika*, that the doings of the present rulers of the old and new provinces have attracted the attention of the outside world, and it is even supposed that the Government are busily engaged in putting down something like a rising of the people! And why should not such an impression exist, when Sir Bampfylde Fuller has himself declared that Barisal was in a state of rebellion? In support of its statement that great disaffection is prevailing in India, the Irish journal reproduces the Carlyle, Lyon and other circulars. This, then, says the journal, is the net result of Gurkha rule introduced by short-sighted statesmen. It is indeed shameful to let the world know that after 200 years of peaceful administration the Government have to ask the Military to administer the affairs of the country for them.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
12th Jan. 1906

83. The *Bengalee* observes that the most remarkable feature of the Benares Congress was the clearness with which the ideal of modern India was depicted. It was considered to

The Benares Congress.

be out of the question that India could be content with her present position. She must have 'Self-Government within the Empire.' No one who was present at the Congress could have doubted the great upheaval of national feeling in India and the determination to rise in the national scale. The people have outgrown the present bureaucratic system and are determined that taxation and representation shall go hand in hand.

BENGALUR,
12th Jan. 1906.

84. The *Bengalee* asks Sir B. Fuller to read the sermon preached by Dean Stanley on the 11th October 1875, the day preceding the Prince of Wales's departure for India, and reproduces an extract for his special guidance.

Dean Stanley on the Royal
visit of 1875.

Said Dean Stanley:—"We pray that the name of England and of English Christendom shall not be dishonoured, but honoured; that the fibre of Indian society shall not be relaxed, but strengthened; that the standard of our national morality be not lowered, but raised; and that the bonds of affection between the ruling and the subject races be not loosened, but confirmed." Has this thoroughly English resolve been in any way furthered by Lord Curzon and his

BENGALUR,
12th Jan. 1906.

lieutenant, Sir Bampfylde Fuller? No, they have done all in their power to create widespread alarm, and they are regarded as the most powerful exponents of a thoroughly repressive policy.

BENGALUR,
16th Jan. 1906.

85. The *Bengalee* writes:—"All India rejoices to learn that Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, the distinguished Bengal Civilian, has been elected for Walworth. Mr. O'Donnell will be

The Unionist debacle.

a tower of strength to the Indian party in the House of Commons. We are confident that the author of the famous Black Pamphlet will be among the foremost of our champions in the next Parliament."

INDIAN EMPIRE,
16th Jan. 1906.

86. In an article headed '*Bande Mataram* on the brain,' the *Indian Empire*

'*Bande Mataram* on the brain,'

accuses the authorities of 'grave injustice to the people.' It is alleged that when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was in Calcutta, he was kept away from the native quarter of the town, and on the only occasion that he was obliged to pass through it to attend the Convocation, the arrangements originally made to erect stands, etc., in College Square were cancelled on the pretext that 'the leaders of the students had not been able to give an assurance that shouts of *Bande Mataram* would not be raised.' This excuse is described as a piece of 'unblushing effrontery' on Mr. Carlyle's part. The Prince, it is stated, was most carefully guarded with the object of keeping him in the dark as to the true condition of the people and the state of sullenness and discontent into which official despotism and high-handedness had driven them. The article goes on to say that when the present King came to India three decades ago he got an inkling into the terrorism exercised by Political Residents over Feudatory Princes and spoke to Her Majesty the Queen on the subject, with the result that the Government of India were forced to change their policy. Thus, to preclude all chances of a similar mishap on the present occasion, the Prince was not allowed to see too much of the people.

BENGALUR,
16th Jan. 1906.

87. The *Bengalee* regards the re-appearance of foreign cigarettes in the

Re-appearance of foreign cigarettes.

Indian market as a serious matter and one that demands immediate attention if the *biri* industry is not to be killed. The manufacturers of foreign cigarettes have apparently reduced prices in order to increase the margin of profit to retail dealers, who therefore find it to their interest to leave off selling the *biri* and to lay in a stock of the foreign article. If the latter is once permitted to regain its former position in the Indian market, the *biri* industry must soon disappear, so that the hundreds, perhaps thousands, who are at present engaged in their manufacture, will be thrown out of employment and some of them will relapse to evil means of gaining a livelihood. The *Bengalee* accordingly makes an earnest appeal to its countrymen to make a determined effort to banish the foreign article from the market.

INDIAN MIRROR,
16th Jan. 1906.

88. The *Indian Mirror* sees in the sudden and unexpected turn which

'Our future lies in our own hands.'

political events have taken, both here and in England, a brighter future for India. A dark page is about to be turned over in the history of the country and it remains for the people to make the best of their chances with the present Liberal Government. They must continue in the same spirit of self-help and confidence in which they have begun and extend their national activities in every possible direction. Above all, they must not foster a spirit of hatred towards their rulers, for had it not been for British rule they would have been a dead nation long ago. All that the Indians are passing through now is the result of *karma*, but when once they prove themselves worthy of the boon of Self-Government, it cannot and will not be denied them.

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL.
OF POLICE, L. P.

WRITERS' BUILDINGS,

The 20th January 1906.

K. B. THOMAS,

Personal Asst. to the Insp.-Genl. of Police, L. P.